

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1885. Amusements To-day. Milion Opera Stones - Admis. FP. M. Come y Theories Admin FP, M.
Come y Theories A Bortle of the FP M.
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Duly's a hearter forces Cristone State M.
Eden Marines Talendam in West 2, 112 M for P M.
Fifth Avenue Theories W. C. A.C. at that Fatings. franci Opera House Dome 21/16. Roster & Hisl - Vice Processes - Salt H. Madiana Square - Braker - London Manhatian Failer States Train of a small train of the Manhatian Cores Harries States of M. New Park Theater William Large, Jones P.M. Nildo's corders -Lair Class | 17. M. Penples Theatre - the Red to Levines | 17. M. Star Theatre - Dang - 14. United | 17. M. Star Theatre - Dang - 17. M. Star - 17. M. Thaifin the tree Nom - 17. M. Paten quare Thenres it was to to the firshoot. University Clab heater Business at a st. Wallack's theater Very Board P. R.

Politics and Common Sense.

Some people suppose that among the membors of Mr. Chrymann's future Cabinet there must of necessity be one or two genthemen whose nurnoss, concealed or avowed will be to use the authority of whatever offlees they may hold to the end of getting nominated as the Democratic candidate for President in 1888. This seems to us a very foolish idea. We do not believe there is any danger of the sort.

Mr. Cheveland's Administration will either be a success or a fallure. If it is a great success. Mr. CLEVELAND himself will be the Democratic candidate in 1888. If it is a great failure, nobody connected with it can possibly be nominated or elected to the Presidency in that year.

These propositions are respectfully submitted for the consideration of political philosophers everywhere.

Politicians Who Are Obtrusive.

The contest over the Speakership of the Assembly and the overshadowing struggle for the Senatorship in Congress have for three weeks kept the Republicans of the interior of New York at boiling point. The settlement of the Speakership has in no wise diminished the excitement attending the fight for Senator, and that will last for two or three weeks longer. The most sweeping conclusions are drawn from the success of the Enwis combination, and, though it has undoubtedly put an end to some important people, it is not of this that it is necessary

to speak now. All the leading Republicans of the interior counties have been, and still are, and will continue to be, at Albany taking a share in the manouveing that will go on until somebody is chosen Senator. Among those who have been there and will be there on this business, now and then, more or less, are all

the Federal officeholders, great and small. Now, he it known to these Federal officeholders that their interference with these matters at Albany is regarded by all Democrats, from the highest to the lowest, as a with it the penalty of being turned out of office. Be it further known to these officeholders that the local Democrats have kept an eye on the movements of every one of them-po-tmasters, internal revenue collectors, marshals, collectors of customs, and all the rest, including deputies, assistants, and bootblacks and that the evidence supposed to be necessary to turn them out will be ready long before Mr. CLEVELAND is sworn in.

And why shouldn't it be so? The officeseeking Democrats saw that it was right at this point that the block in their path lay, and they took the hint to get the evidence necessary to remove it. They believe that in this State they have obtained enough for that purpose, or soon will have. So, let Half Breeds and Stalwarts, who now hold Pederal offices, look out.

Mr. Morrill on Reciprocity.

In the United States Senate on Wednesday a timely speech was made by Mr. Mornitha. who took occasion to discuss all the important questions raised by the pending reciprocity treaties. His conclusion was that all conventions of the kind are unconstitutional, and that the particular experiments proposed are inexpedient. Some of his arguments do not commend themselves to our judgment; but, without admitting the cogency of all his reasoning, Democratic Senators can easily justify their unwillingness to meddle with the national revenues, either by treaties or legislation, in the last hours of an Administration about to be superseded by representatives of widely different opinions. It is, in other words, quite possible to reject or postpone the special compacts entered into by a Republican Executive without impugning the legality of all such reciprocal concessions or denying their utility in

certain circumstances. It has proved fruitless in the past to rest opposition to reciprocity treaties on the ground of their unconstitutionality. No doubt, where treaties involve tariff discrim-Inations, they seem at first sight hard to reconcile with the clause of the Constitution giving the House of Representatives the initiative in raising revenue. But it is certain that just such treaties were contemplated by the framers of our organic law, for as they sat in the Federal Convention they had before their eyes an example of reciprocity in the reciprocal commercial privileges agreed upon between France and the American Confederation, and which could only be extinguished by abolishing an existing treaty. So far as those concessions went, the power of Congress to raise revenue by taxing foreign commerce was natently restricted when the Constitution was signed. Nor to Its framers did the limitation mentioned seem in the least inconsistent with the fundamental aim of the provision clothing the lower House with the initial formulation of money bills. This principle, which English history has shown to be the bulwark of popular liberties, had no other purpose than to make the executive authority utterly dependent for the sinews of war or

usurpation on the people's delegates. But reciprocity treaties cannot put a dollar in the hands of the Chief Magistrate; they leave him as impotent as ever to control the public purse, and merely modify the field within which Congress may adjust the burden of taxation

The attack upon the validity of such con-

ventions failed, as we know, to prevent the ratification and enforcement of the shortlived reciprocity treaty with Canada. We soon repented of that bargain because we were palpably its victims; and if we refuse to renew the ostensibly equitable covenants made with the Sandwich Islands, it will be upon the ground of their real one-sidedness. That part of Mr. MORRILL's speech in which he points out how much we give and how little we get by the proposed compacts with Mexico and Spain, is by far the most effective. He does not strengthen the force of these concrete examples by pressing the abstract proposition that all reciprocity treaties are essentially inexpedient or by the assertion that they are all recognized as such by enlightened European Governments. He is guilty of a little word juggling when he disputes the propriety of describing the Condex commercial convention as a reciprocity treaty. It was, at all events, a treaty of precisely the same kind as that arranged with Spain by Mr. FOSTER. And although it is true that France flung off the shackles of that compact at the carifest moment possible-just as we made haste to get rid of our foolish bargain with Canada—yet in the former as in the latter case sagacious British statesmen regarded those illustrations of the reciprocity principle as highly expedient and profitable -to British subjects. Moreover, Mr. Mon-RILL must be aware that at this moment negotiations are proceeding between Eagland and Spain for a treaty involving reciprocal tariff concessions, not, of course, identical in name and scope, but supposed to be equivalent in substance. The decisive objection to the reciprocity

treaties from a Democratic point of view is that they would seriously after our fiscal situation at a time when an becoming Administration, representing a party long debarred from office, is about to bear the weighty responsibilities of government, and should therefore be left free to deal as best it can with fiscal as well as political problems. The conventions with Mexico, Spain, and San Domingo can wait a few months longer for the approval of our people; and when they are laid before us by a Democratic Executive, which would have to enforce them and suffer the odium of their failure to satisfy the country. there will be time enough for us to discuss their expediency from the point of view of prospective as well as immediate benefit.

National Equal Rights.

The Hon. Belva A. Lockwood of Washington is not at all east down by her success in advertising herself as a candidate for the Presidency, and she remains as confident, chipper, and resolute as ever. She has a deeided advantage over most public personages in having a newspaper organ of her own. She is one of the editors of a monthly journal, published at Washington and San Francisco, and called National Equal Rights. The other editor is MARIETTA L. Srow, who thought she ran for Vice-President on the Equal Rights ticket with Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The National Equal Rights is devoted to Reform, political, dress, food, drink, race." It seems to be a well-designed and we hope it is an interesting publication.

The principal essay in the last edition of this periodical is by Mrs. Lockwood, who gracefully admits CLEVELAND's election:

"We make our profound how to the successful north ight in this great and glorious American republic, we thall settle down to business for four years more, write earnest and spiry editorials for the columns of this paper, and practise law for a living as we have been pernitted to do for the last ten years, in both of which enterprises we solicit your cordinl conperation."

Although Mrs. Lockwood acquiesces in the result of the election, she doesn't mean to be choused out of the votes that were cast for violation of the civil service rules, bringing in Dover, and about 200 in Chicago, but they were thrown out. She also polled a considerable vote in California and Michigan, and she proposes to have a fair count. These votes must appear in the official returns to the Vice-President," she says in her paper, "or we will know the reason why." Certainly any attempt to faisify the returns for the purpose of defrauding Mrs. LOCKWOOD of the honorable evidence of her advertising efforts during the campaign, would be severely condemned by her countrymen. And even if they should prove ungrateful or unmindful toward her, she can console herself with the testimonials of admiration sent her from foreign lands, Mile, Anne Marie Botteau sends from Biarritz the homage of her admiration and her most distinguished sentiments, and asks for Mrs. Lockwoop's photograph and biography to appear in a book which Mile, BOTTEAU is going to write, "a great work" which "consists exclusively of women." And Madame VICTORINE AMELIA BOSQUIER, director of the Société du Cercle des Femmes Independantes de France," sends from Versailles this cheering message:

"We give to you here our adhesion for the formation f a Universal Institute in one of the principal cities of the United states in prior that the women of France and those of your powerful country may meet together

ne assembly. We thank you, Madame, for your heroic courage in demanding the ballot, and hope that all the other eman-chated societies will pariake of our sentiments for the

With ar lor, Marlame, we, "The Apostles of Right," present you with our most sincere salutations."

As a specimen of the enthusiasm which characterized the Equal Rights party last fall, the following telegram is important: " HAMPTON HAT HOME, NOV. 4 '84.

"Glorious! Batter A. Lockwood at 2 P. M. you poiled of the Home vote. At 4 P. M. increased. Outside vote out heard from; we expect the majority at Fortress

This was by no means an isolated case, and we are inclined to agree with a correspondent of National Equal Rights, who asserts that, if Mrs. Lockwood's campaign "had been pushed as it might and ought to have been, no telling what grand results might have been realized." But grand results may vet be realized, and we trust that National Equal Rights, under its present distinguished editorship, may live long and prosper. Irrespective of the vigor with which its political department is conducted, its "International Dress Reform Directory" is a novel and attractive record of the progress of a great movement. We cannot resist the temptation to extract from it a few specimens which sufficiently indicate its nature:

"Assis Kyary, M. D. Dowagiac, Mich.—Have not wined a long dress in a quarter of a century." "Atszis La Bacr, San Jacinto, Cal.—My wife wears ny wedding pantaloons and walking jacket -no skirts. MARIETTA LIZZIE BEEKS BELL STOW, San Francisco, and kilt skirt twelve inches from the floor-no pett

"At the Home School, Ancora, N. J., men and women, eve and girls, dress just alike, in a combination suit " Mrs. Dr. Gildes, San Diego, Cal.-Have adouted the

These nuggets of personal intelligence have an admirable directness and frankness.

Tripple 8 costume, and like it very mu-husband, the Doctor, like it very much."

coats, corsets, or high heels, in 1882.

We are glad that Dr. GILDEA likes his wife's Tripple S," and we don't mind saying that we like National Equal Rights very much.

The Death Penalty. That is an interesting suggestion which Governor HILL makes about inflicting the death penalty upon murderers. "The present mode of executing criminals by hanging, says the Governor, "has come down to us from the dark ages, and it may well be questioned whether the science of the present day cannot provide a means for taking the life of such as are condemned to die in a less

barbarous manner." Perhaps the most humane and unobjectionable mode of killing criminals that is now practised, is that of Spain. The instrument hey employ is called a garrote. The condemned person is fastened in a chair, with his head against an upright post and an iron collar around his neck. The turning of screw breaks the spinal marrow at the base of the brain, causing instantaneous death. This certainly seems to be a more decorous and refined method than death by hanging or by the French method of the guillotine.

The French way is neguliarly shocking and disagreeable. Some twenty-five years ago Me. JULES LE CHEVALIER, a Fronch philosopher and philanthropist of some distinction, meditated a great deal upon the subject which has now engaged the interest of the Governor. He was opposed to all our civilized modes of execution, and especially to the guillotine; and he invented a style of his own which he called electric fulguration. Putting the condemned in a convenient apparatus, he proposed to turn upon him a suflicient amount of electricity to end life at onee; but, so far as we are aware, his systemnever found any advocates but himself.

For our part, we should have liked it bet ter if Governor Hills, had raised the deeper question whether it is good policy to kill criminals at all; and we are sure a little real light upon that problem would have been gratefully received by vast numbers of thinking people.

A Mistake.

The opposition of the Democrats in the House of Representatives to Mr. Hiscock's sill abolishing the internal revenue taxes on tobacco and cigars, on spirits distilled from fruits, and on spirits used in the arts and manufactures, was a mistake last year; and it was equally a mistake last Monday.

It was especially a mistake on the part of the revenue reformers, so called, who deliver all their votes in the House according to the influence which they suppose the measures before them will exercise upon the tariff. In this case, they voted against HISCOCK's bill on account of their notion that its enactment would compel an increase in the tariff duties.

Now, the truth is that it would compel a reduction of the tariff duties, because its cassage would create the necessity of increasing the revenue derived from imports. Such an increase could only be accomplished by reducing the tariff.

Mr. Hiscock is to be congratulated on have ing identified himself with this measure. He is becoming more and more a leader of legislation in Congress.

If Mr. CLEVELAND is in favor of the PEN-DLETON C. S. R. bill, and Mr. McDonald of Indiana is against it, as he says he is, how can Mr. McDonald go into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet?

When Mr. INGALLS, intellectually the most brilliant member of the Senate, says that that ody is "under public suspicion," and Mr. BAYARD, a statesman of spotless reputation says it isn't, who is to decide which is right? When the celebrated Mr. Webster Flana-

gas enters the office of Collector of Internal Beyonne for the Fourth district of Texas, and inquires, "What are we here for?" the echoes will probably answer. "To remain just about Since THE SUN's cat has risen into such

remarkable though deserved prominence, several esteemed contemporaries have underand unwarranted manner. For example, here is the Troy Daily Telegram:

"The only ambition, it is east, which could induce Mr. Dana to resign the editorship of This Sick would be a change to graify his desire to become a great post. But even The Sick sould not arregards that as impossible." How does the Telegram presume to know what our cat thinks on this subject? The Tele-

gram is very much mistaken. Let it read Tue Sun if it wants to know what our cat thinks. The Waterbury American is even more pre sumptuous when it declares that "Tun Sun's feline is a parthenogenetic cat." We don't believe it is any such thing. It's

an office cat, the very best ever known. Waterbury American discusses something that

Capt. Stras Bent of St. Louis is also proposed for a piace in the new Cabinet. No doubt the Captain is a good man,

We learn from the newspapers that Mr. Ground Augustus Sala of London has arrived In this country. We are also informed by a circular, which we have received, that he visits this republic for the purpose of delivering in different towns two lectures describing his life and adventures as a special correspondent of Londen newspapers.

It seems that Mr. Sana enjoyed the rare advantage of a seat in the reporters' gallery when Queen Victoria was crowned. He also was one of the spectators of the funeral coremonies of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE at Paris when the romains of that remarkable person were brought thither from Saint Helena; and, during our generation, he has been on hand with his note book at many imposing affairs of one sort or Therefore we are not surprised to see that his first lecture will be devoted to the description of "shows and pageants." Besides the coronation and funeral of which we have spoken he has reported, for instance, the funeral of the Duke of WELLINGTON in 1852, the marriage of the Prince of Walles, and the presentation at the court of St. James's of Lord

Wolseley-all events of some importance These shows ceremonial exercises Mr. Sala described in the very best style of the reporter's art, and thereby gained the eminence in English letters which, we hope, will prove profits ble to him during his tour in this country. It is true that during the civil war which so severely strained our political institutions, Mr. SALA bet on the wrong side. He thought that we were sure to go to pieces, and, as an English man, he was not depressed by the gloomy foreboding. But we do not blame him for that. He represented the average feeling of those among his countrymen for whom he catered; and he sides, it was a marvel that we succeeded in the offert to preserve the Union. No wonder for eign observers gave up our cause as hopeless; and our indulgence in regard to them increases as we read over the actual history of the strange

and terrible conflict. Accordingly, we store up against Mr. Sala no grudges because of his old Copperhead associations and Copperhead opinions during the civil war. That dreadful contest is over, and we are all the better friends because we have had it out in fighting. North and South are both glad that the result was what it was, and neither has any good reason to boast over the other. We are all proud of the splendid achievenents of the Army of North Virginia, and its heroes will have a place in the national Pan theon; and the long-enduring Army of the Potomac, whose courage and pertinacity not even repeated defeat could daunt, will ever live in our memories as the object of universal pride | the effort during the present session of the Legislature.

and admiration. It was the savior of the re-

public and of liberty.

Mr. Sala, therefore, finds here a very different country from that whose downfall he expected twenty years ago; and, as he goes through changes, both practical and sentimental, And so we hope that he will earn lots of money, and not disappoint reasonable expectations during his lecturing tour through the United States and Australia

Yes, we suppose Mr. Morron will be elected, but Mr. CHOATE would make a great Senator.

Mr. Morrill's speech on the unconstitutionality of reciprocity treaties is an exceedingly able production. It is full not only of oreable argument, but also of bright and witty statement. A good many statesmen harangue the Senate much oftener than Mr. MORRILL does, and who occupy ten pages of the Re-well to his one, might with profit take lessons of him in the art of expressing vigor-

ous thought in felicitous phrase.
Whatever may be thought of Mr. Monnit.'s argument, he has made one of the most interesting and useful speeches of the session There is absolutely no foundation in fact for the belief, entertained and encouraged in certain quarters, that there is only one Senator from Vermont.

After all, Gov. Htta's message is more in-

teresting than any of Gov. CLEVELAND'S.

As long as Great Britain set is goods at a proof her imports must exceed her experts to his the sement of those profits will fire experts to his till not way not to this till not to the till not t

The Sus does not agree to it. In the first size, the merchants of Great Britain do not necessarily bring home their profits in the shape of other goods. They may take those profits in money, which does not figure in the imports of merchandise, or they may invest them abroad. As a matter of fact, they have invested, first and last, \$5,000,000,000 and upward in this and other foreign countries, and they spend at home only the income of it. Then they have the profits on their carrying trade, which amount to a handsome aggregate. Honce the balance of trade against Great Britain indicates something quite different from " just the amount" of the profits on her exports. The youth who writes for the Albany I but has much to learn yet

Mrs. HOPKINS, the walow of the late MARK HOPKINS of California, has decided that nothing short of a five-million-dollar house to live is wiit afford an adequate expression of her magnificence. She is preparing to construct such a residence at Great Barrington, Massahusetts, and expects to devote three years to its completion. The millionaires of the Pacific slope do not appear to show any greater regard for that sunny clime than the Chinese do Against the further immigration of the latter one of the strongest arguments was that they came to California not as genuine settlers, but as adventurers, and that as soon as they had amassed any money they went home to China. It is true that the millionaires are not as numerous as the Celestials, but they appear to be estuated by the same motives. They will presently make California another Ireland, drained by absentee landfords who spend their enormous incomes in New York and Paris.

The Captain of a British vessel just arrived at Newfoundland reports a very singular occurrence at sea on Dec. 20, when his ship was about half way between that port and the coast of Portugal. A succession of violent shocks of earthquake was experienced, insting fifteen minutes and accompanied by noise like that of a cannounds and a great commotion and disturbance of the sea, which had previously been calm. The description given would indicate that a submarine earthquake of great violence had taken place beneath that part of the Atlantic where its manifestation, if properly attested, would be of no little interest when considered in connection with the fearful calamity which at nearly the same time devastated so many homes in the south of Spain.

The year 1884 was distinguished by a great many achievements of human progress, but one of the most solid and permanent was the introduction of that noble aboriginal word. Mugwump, into the American vernacular. It is there, and it has come to stay. It has even already enjoyed the distinction of being transformed into political shang; but, nevertheless, it continues to express for us the same sense which it expressed for the Algonquins of New England a thousand years ago. Thus it con-nects the present with the past and binds the her so-called electoral ticket. She got 130 taken to conjecture about it in a most about I future history of North America and of the English language as spoken here, to those earlier and dimmer stages of man's experience which remain only in legend and in philology.

The great thing, however, about this fine and uphonious word is that it was revived and brought into modern use by THE SUS which shines for all. We are proud of it. and all the mugwumps ought to be grateful. Without it, they might have got a bad name.

HELPING BROTHER CLEVELAND.

A Chicago Republican Pabricates a Cabinet for Him. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: As a good

iant people are just now making Cabinets for one leveland. President elect, you will purson me, I hope or eatling your attention to the following state

State—Allen G. Thorrown.
Trensury—Franci L. Kerman.
War—Jowesh W. Milelian
Nav—Jaines B. Gorden of Georgia.
Literior—Wilson S. Haliman, first choice, or Joseph E.
Pomond, second choice.
Post Offic—day. Walter.

orres (Deneral - Augustus II. Garland. A Excussions who Voted for Region And Logan.

A Handsome Political Contribution. Washington, Jan. 8. It is reported here

among those familiar with the inside facts, that the largest contribution to the Independent Republican fund made during the recent canregulation from the Mormons in Utah. Their motto was anything to beat. Blaine, because he is their most determined enemy. They are said to have given \$200,000 for this purpose in solid cash. This accounts for the fact that during the campaign the Independents were more flush of money than any other political party. They are mugwumps indeed.

Partly News, Partly Pancy.

A New Yorker who did considerable newspa. per work for the Democratic party in that State during the late campaign gave a Critic reporter recently some uside facts in regard to the influences surrounding Gov Cleveland. "The Deputy State Treasurer of New York, Edwin K

tpgar, you will find," said be, "will be the power be ind the throne in the next Administration. He stand hind the throne in the next Administration. He stands much closer to the Governor than Dan Manning does. The dovernor owes more to him than be does to Manning. Have you noticed that in all the recent reports of the visits of positicians to the Governor mention is made of Mr. Appear being present?

"Well, if any man will run Mr. Cleveland that man will be Appear, There is no doubt that Mr. Appear wrote that recent letter of theyeland's. I know his etyle and I recognized it, and Mr. Appear will be the next President's nost confidential adviser. He is booked, I understand, for the Comprehensity of the Concrete,"

The Great Delleacy of Louisville. From the Allanta Constitution. Mr. Randall had a fine opportunity to test definivitle pie. He says that after the crost is mastically the rock crusher the flavor of the pie is excellent.

We believe when Democrats are in command hat none but Democrats should be placed on guard. that is our civil service reform. Distinguished New Yorkers in Mexico.

Sound Destrine.

From the Marietta Times.

From the Mexican Financier, Dec. 27. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Church of New ork arrived in this city on Wednesday, and will spend he winter in Mexico. A Boston Custom.

From the Chicago Times. A Boston girl and a well-known politician of that city will kine each other in public on March 4 to settle an election bet.

The meeting of the Niagara Falls Association at the University Club Theatre, 34 East 20th street, this evening will mark the beginning of what we hope will be the final stage of the long endeavor of the people of the State to save the scenery of Niagara Falls from destruction. A report of the work thus far will be pre-sented, and measures adopted for the prosecution of

LEGISLATING IN THE TREASURY DE-PARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The device of the whiskey speculators for circumventing Congress in the matter of extending the bonded period, and the predetermined action of the Freasury Department, were known in the whiskey districts of Kentucky, as appears from papers received from those sections, days before such knowledge came to the ears of

people at the Capitol. It further appears that the forms of extension were agreed upon some time ago, and that he speculators were aware that though five millions would fall due on Jan. 6, they would not be called on for the money. The action of the department was already fixed.

No one in the Treasury Department excep-Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Francisco knew anything of what was going on. There is the highest authority for saying that the action of those officials is not only a surprise. but is totally at variance with the views of all the old and most capable officials to whom questions relating to whiskey have heretofore ocen submitted.

Reports sent out that the action of Secretary McCulloch was not received with favor by the President, are denied by the Secretary and Commissioner. Agents of whiskey in Congress she have had the subject in charge, distinctly laim that the Secretary's action has not only the President's approbation, but that it was to him they first took the question, and that it is to him they are under the greatest obligation for the success that has attended their labors It is a cording to the record that, while Secre tary McCulloch acted in accordance with his own views, he was supported by the Executive. Legislation is done now at the other end of

the avenue, and Congressmen are realizing that in certain respects their occupation is gone. The tobacco interest, which has been trying to get that tax off, will now move on the line of the whiskey men. They do not doubt that they will succeed. Solicitor-General Phillips will be asked for an opinion, and the Secretary is expected to be as generous toward tobacco as e has been toward whiskey. It is true that ongress has taken adverse action, but under the new doctrine that departments may legisinte, that fact is not considered a serious linpodiment if the thing can be done before March What is done by Mr. McCulloch can be un-

interest, as is also the question of Mr. Brewser's successor, Whickey at the present moment, so for as it self is concerned, is in effect a coordinate branch of the Government. Importance attaches to the question how it is going to be

done by his successor. In this light the ques-tion who will succeed him is one of peculiar

MR. CLEVELINDS COUNTY

after March 4.

ienator Bayard Urging Senator Pendleton for Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The Evening Star ays; "The ramor that Senator Bayard would not accept a Cabinet position, but was pushing Senator Pendleton for the place, is coming to be believed by a good many members of Congress, and expressions of some of the Delaware Senator's close friends tend to confirm it. A friend of Mr. Bayard's expressed the opinion o-day that the Senator would not go into the

A friend of Mr. Bayard's expressed the opinion to-day that the Senator would not go into the Cabinet. 'As the lender of the Democrats in the Senate, he said. Mr. Bayard has a power he would be loath to surrender for the unsubstantial honor of a Cabinet place. I think he prefers to remain in the Senate. It thas been said that he was pushing another's claims.'

'You mean Pendicton?'

'Yes.'

'Is it true?'

'Well-well. I don't know that I ought to say what I think. It is likely, think you not, that Mr. Bayard would do that for a friend? I think he would. Mr. Pendicton is going out of the Senate, and has nothing to expect from his own State. He would like to go into the Cabinet, and I fancy Mr. Bayard would nice him to.'

This version of the situation is partity dondrined by the statement of another friend of Mr. Bayard to The SUN's correspondent. Mr. Bayard to be said. 'does not want to be secretary of State, but would like to be Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Cleveland wants Mr. Bayard to be his Secretary of State, but mad it has not suggested that he wants. He prefers the Senate to the State Department, and, if he has not suggested that he wants. He prefers the Senate to the State Department, and, if he has not already said so to Mr. Cleveland, and, if he has not already said so to Mr. Cleveland want has not suggested that he wants. He prefers the Senate to the State Department, and if he has not already said so to Mr. Cleveland will he soon will do so. I have heard it intimated that Mr. Cleveland desires to put at the heart of the Treasury a man who is very conservative on the tariff question, one who will avoid entanciements over this subject, and devote his undivided attention to administrative referens. Perhaps he regards Mr. Bayard as teo pronounced a low tariff man for this post. I heard the guess that if Mr. Cleveland havied Mr. Pandicton to succeed Mr. Fredinghuyen and Mr. Bayard care the

BAD FOR PROBERTION.

The Showing Made by the Criminal Record of Kansas. From the St. Louis Republican.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 5 .- As it is claimed that there have been fewer commitments to the pentien trary since the Probibition law was passed and partially enforced, W. C. Jones, Warden, of the pentientiary, for nishes the following card for publication: "On April 9, 1883, when I took charge of the institution, there were 44 convicts configed in the prison; on July 1, 1884, here were 751, making an increase in about months of 107. This the greatest increase that has oc-curred during the same tunnber of months in the inst ive years, occurs at a time when Kansas has been bless ed with great prosperity and labor in great dema which is always given as a reason for diminution crime by all writers on the subject. There has been eriod during the existence of the Problem by law when it was so rigidly enforced as during the time above men tioned. In Atchison, Leavenworth, Shawnee, and Wyan latte counties the open sale of intoxicating laptors has never been interrupted, and these counties have furnished a smaller proportion of convicts in preportion to their population than the counties where the enforcement of law has been considered of the first importance The total population of the four countries on The total population of the four counties unused a estimated at 117.538, and they have furnished an aggregate number of 95 convicts during the last two ears, wind the counties of Lyco, Wilson, Harvey, Mann, Montgemery, and Bourlon, with a population of 115-255, and being counties where the law has been expensely, if not successful have furnished 111 mortical during the same period of time. In other words, from a traditional population of 115-255 came sixteen more converts than feeling an anti-probabilism population of 117.528.

These facts gleaned from the State survey consists of crime clearly demonstrate that probabiles, is neither a wise for an effective way to promote temperature of prevent crime.

THE GREAT CAT QUESTION.

A Very Voracious Cat.

From the Atlanta Constitution. THE SUN is the proud possessor of a literary conthonias cat. This cat has made uself famous by wallowing President Cleveland's civil service letter, peli taste and discrimination is not often displayed by

johnthomas cats

From the Parecton Perss.

The famous office cut of Tan Sun, when it is not eneased in chewing up civil service reform cost, doubtless devotes itself to hunting rat printers,

From the Chicago Times.

The Sus explains that it was only through an accident that it did not publish Mr. Cleveland's letter; that "the assistant editor, who had charge of it, lost the copy rom his desk, either by some person taking it, or by the rind blowing it away, or the office cat eating it up it was the car, that animal would appear to have a taste for Cleveland literature not characteristic of the other

From the Philadelphia Chronicle Herald. Boubtless the office cat of Tax Sun will be quite hungry about the time Cieveland's inaugural is laid on the editor's table. From the New Haven Nevet.

That cat which inhabits The Sun office and lives upon choice scraps of news seems to have at least the proverbial sine lives. Neither the coarse floating of the Times nor the cold sarcasm of the Econing Past seems to have any effect upon it. A truly sensitive cat would have withered away before this, but The Sev's feline assistant, being an "inerpenent man, like Bre'r Rabbit." smiles and smiles in a way which betrays its Cheshire origin, and not a pang of conscience for its own viliany. From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Last evening The Sun's office cat made a suppor on the Hon. Joseph A. Choate's Senatorial boom. Editors who Need Cats.

What Halstead really needs is a cat trained to un off with his editorials. But would the cat survive! Watterson should provide himself with a jointhomas

Our Cat Unquestionably the Greatest Ever Known. From the Boston Fast.

THE SUN is now fairly humping itself to give Mr Cleveland a loyal and zealous support. It was the eat that had charge of Tur Srs's columns before elec-

DISAPPOINTED RONDHOLDERS. A Canadian Railroad that hasn't Redcemed

Its Coupons. LONDON, Jan. 8 .- There was a stormy meeting to-day of English and Scotch holders of bonds of the Montreal and Serel Railway Company of Canada. The meeting was called to consider what action could be taken for the protection of the investors in view of the company's default in passing the payment of its coupons. The bonds were floated in this country by Messrs. Boyle, Campbell & Co. merchants and stockbrokers of Lombard street. This is the firm which Lord George Granville Campbell, the fourth son of the Duke of Argyll, entered when he shocked his aristo-

cratic relations by going into trade.

At that time his eldest brother, the Marquis of Lorne, was the Governor-General of Canada. This gave Lord George a variety of advantages in placing the Montreal and Sorel bonds, and scores of people subscribed on the strength of Lord Lorne's supposed connection with the enterprise. It is now said that Lord Lorne's name was used as a bait without his sanction, and that he and many of his relatives have lost by the shrinkage in the company's securities. At the meeting to-day several sneakers denounced the managers of the company for issuing a prospectus which was declared to be full of glaring misrepresentations meant to allure and deade investors. The speakers also charged the firm of Boyle, Campbell & Could with fraudulent practices, and binted that Lord George Campbell had acted in a most disbonerable manner. The bondholders appointed a committee to ascertain what legal or other proceedings should be taken. scores of people subscribed on the strength of

DR. JEFFRIES AMONG THE CLOUDS. Commemorating the First Extended Trip is

Poston, Jan. 8 .- A reception was given by Dr. B. Joy Joffcies, at his residence, 13 Chestnut street, yesterday afternoon, to commemorate his grandfather's trip across the English Channel, from Dover to Caiais, in a balloon. It was one of the most fashionable assemblages of the season. The trip, which was made in company with M. Jean Pierre Blanchard, a French aeronaut, 100 years ago yesterday, was the first extended journey made in a balloon, When Dr. John Jeffries was dving be requested.

When Dr. John Jeffries was dving he requested that the centennial anniversary of the event should be observed in some way.

The tables on which the collation was spread were historic, one being the dining table of John Haucock, and the other the one at which the grandfather of the host and Queen Victoria's father sat when the guests of Mr. Melbonough, the first Fritish Consul at Boston, and the great-grandfather of the bostess. The turean used for the occasion was the one that Marie Antomette used at her private dinners.

After the dinner the guests spent several hours viewing the elething worn by Dr. John Jeffries on his trip, the large collection of articles that he had with him, pictures of the balloon and of the menument exceed by the Franch on the place where the balloon landed, the letter of the Prince of Wales and Duchess of Dovonshire, and Dr. Jeffries's diary.

ART NOTES.

On Wednesday, the 28th inst., Mr. W. T. Walers will present to the city of Baltimore five of the most celebrated works of Barye, the greatest scalptor who has lived since Michael Angelo, or since the finest period on of the Quai du Louvre executed in 1836, but not east until 1847, and of the four decorative groups from the pavilions of the Louvie known respectively as "War," Peace, "Strength, and "Order," These will be erected on suitable granite pedestals in Mount Vernor square, in Baltimore, together with a heroic military figure in bronze by a contemporary French scalptor; the whole constituting the finest out-door group of sculp-ture in the United States, and the five Baryes a monument to the memory of Baryo such as his own country has as yet failed to at-tempt. In the centre of the little square which is thus ennobled and made unique in our country has been placed a fountain which is a duplicate of one well known o all Americans who have frequented the Avenue des thamps Elysees and who will regully recall the great main with its cluster of catital reeds in bronze, from which in summer plays a profuse and refreshing shower. Mr. Wallers will uncover the bronzes and present them to official Baltimore on the date named, and will on the same day open his new gailer dedicated to Barre and containing a marvellous collection of his bronzes, mod-els and hypofs, a large number of his paintings in water colors and oils, and a line portrait bust. The occasion will be attended by a large number of New York arrists and a deputation of students from the Art Students'

paring an exhibition of his works in the gallery in the finede Seze, and have written to this country to request the hom of his "Jean of Arc." which they re gurd as his masterpose. The exhibition they think could not be successful without it, and as the proceeds are to be applied to the aid of the artist's family, they legisled to pay all the expenses if the American owner would consent to transport the picture. Davis, who, in addition to the Lepage, owns a remark-ably fine collection of modern works of art, not only concented to lend the "Joan of Arc," but decided to pay all the expenses himself, which inclining the day when it is re-imported, with amount to about \$4,000. The managers of the Red Star line are on particularly friends as the the artists of New York. They have just made their contribution to the Hallgarten Harper Art scholarship Fund by presenting a free cabin passage to Europe and back to the first beneficiary of that en-

downlend, Mr. E. L. Major, who sails for Europe neweek to pursue his studies abroad, comformably to the provisions of the trust created by the late Julius Hall garten and the Mosers Harper Brothers of New York Some of the vessels of the Red Star line contain very bandsome decorations in the shape of panels executed by artists while on their way across the Atlantic.

A Ditayrambie Ode,

Celebrating Our Own Ecarts,

I. Oh, Evarts, renowned; oh, celebrated purveyor of

Proud proprietor of a word hatchery that could populate the universe with language.

Thou, who puttest a double took action steam pume, in stend of a common bucket, into the draw-well of specit.

Thou, in whose plenifude of expression the thought is but as the fly in the ainber, Phon, who cannt cover a beaupole of thought with

enorm as wealth of verbal foliage. Until the reaspole, invisible, unappreciated, refuseth to bear the burden!

H. Thou who canst turn loose a lamb of an idea in a wilderness of words. Where even the bleating of the poor little beast can never

be heard by the searchers! Thou of the vast immensity of amplitudinous utterance! Then whom the untuiered savage appropriately sainteth as Ramanathe-Wind.

Only and original Evarta! Only son of the circumano bient West Wind. Reverberating for ever over boundless ranges of moun tains and prairies,

What hast thou been, and what art thou, and wherefore? 111. Ex-Fraudulent Secretary of State to a universally ac

Phon who didst disphragmatically assist the filegal and Diogical Commission In its dampable task of darkening counsel by judgment without wisdom, Whence art thou come, and whither, betliftk thee, of

knowledged and despised Fraud!

deluded one, whither art theu going?

IV. Dost thou farrey, then, that the most inordinate multiplicity of sentences an cover thy shortcomings and thy fargoings

From the eyes of the people, or even of the dilapidated old Republican party? Thinkest thou that this business of electing a Senator

Is a mere mathematical matter of eight to seven, And that thou possessest the eight, while others must b satisfied with the seven !

Better depart in time, quit the stage in a verbal well enveloped.

secluding threalf in a labyrinthine mare of convoluted ratiocinations: Yea, get thee to a dictionary! Try Worcester's or Web

ster's Unabridged, Take it to bed with thee, peruse its columns noon, night and morning.

Then, forgetting the past, mayet thou dull the burning

of disappointment. For, lot it is written in the Book of the Inevitable, Evarts will have a very hard job in getting to be Senator!

EARTHOUAKE SHOCKS AT SEA.

A Ship Reeling On a Sea that a Moment Hefore Had Been Calm. St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 8.—Capt. James Olsen of the British ship Helen Isabel gives this ecount of a terrific carthquake experienced on the Atlantic, about midway between the coasts of Portugat and Newfoundland, says the Captain, about 2 A. M. on Dec. 20. The chief officer was on watch. I was suddenly awakened by a fearful uproar all around the

ly awakened by a fearful uproar all around the ship resembling the noise of heavy cannonading. I ran on deek, and both the sight and sounds were appalling.

"It was aimost dead calm. The sails scarce-ly beliled with the warm morning air. The ocean was perfectly smooth, but as black as a raven. Shock after shock succeeded with touder roars and more distinct vibrations. The ship recled and rocked and shivered through all her frame. The crew became panic stricken and completely unmanageable. Contrary to orders, they cut the boat lashings and attempted to launch them.

This chaotic condition of things lasted about fifteen or sixteen minutes, and then the volcanic wave passed away abead of us, triveling in a due westerly direction. Three days later we passed along derelict Norwegian bark, named Alhama, laden with pitch nine. Her longboat was stove in on deek. Nothing of the fate of the crew was ascertained."

The terrible series of eathquakes which recently devastated some of the southern provinces of Spain began in Andalusia on Christmas Eve, about like days after the occurrence in midocean described in the despatch above, No direct connection probably existed between the Spanish carthquakes and the reported shocks in the Atlantic, but their occurrence so close together, and the nearly simultaneous shakings felt in other quarters of the world, indicate the prevalence of an unusually widespread disturbance of the earth's crust.

THEY WANT \$104,000 DAMAGES.

Cream of Tariar Makers Allege Queer Things About Edgewater Village, Emil Aaron and Solomon R. Jacobs started a tream of tartar factory in the village of Edgewater, Staten Island, in January, 1884. They are now summer

lames McNamee, President of the village, the late Board of Heelth of the village, and others for \$1 4 000 damages for compeling them to abandon the factory. They say that it was a healthful gream of tartar feetory, but that they were strangers, and the villagers do not want a factory there, and a conspiracy was entered into to declare it a nuisance. They say that at a public necting defendant John L. Feeny urged the people to form a mob and burn the factory, as the Quarantine Hospital was once burned. They say that President McNamee, well knowing that the Trustees had no power McNames, well knowing that the Trustees had no power to appoint a Health Bearth, suggested that if the Trustees should appoint a Health Bearth, suggested that if the Trustees should appoint a Health Bearth the Trustees increase the light search of the should represent the trustees increase the trustees increase the residence of the should be able to the same the Trustees inch the power to appoint a Health Board. Thus the planning aver on fine crimation and helief only a loss ph Bele and the same the same that the same the same the same the same that the factory closed. It is attained and being the same of the defendants or their representatives informed the fire insurance companies that the Edgewater mob was their to be for the same the same that the same same MeNames said to the plaintiff Arron:
"This community will drive you out of here if hell freezes over."
The plaintiffs had to stop business, and thereupon, as they are informed and believe, the fliegal floatd of fleaith dissolved. Zadoe Stanb, who was a partner of the frin, died, his eath, as they are informed having been hastened by the proceedings of the defendants, and thereupon the firm dissolved, to its damage. It have been found to the flient of the flient dissolved, to its damage. It have a fine and the flient dissolved, to its damage. It have a first dissolved for the flient dissolved and defendants. The suit is in the Supreme Court in this county.

SUNBEA HS

By a failroad accident the arm of Mile.

Grace de la Pontaine was broken, and she also suffered a disclosure of her real name, Maggie McCormics. —It is proposed to hold a meeting in Portland, Me., on Longfellow's birthday, Feb. 7, to unveil the bust of the poet, which is coming from England to

the Maine Historical Society.

—According to the official returns of the Health Department of New York there were reported in the ten years ended with 1883 54,007 cases of dighthe-ria, of which 15,607 proved fatal. -The name of Arizona, the Sentinel of that

erritory says, was not bestowed through any poetic arrangements of Indian or Spanish names, but is derived from aridus, dry, and some a wirdle or bell -The last jury on which the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, who does the jury duty for the establishment, served, had two nearness on it, and they made good jurymen, according to that journal.

-At an egg-eating match at Peterborough. Canada, a short time since, one man are forty-one eggs and the other forty. The eggs were raw and taken from

a busket in a greecey store. The basket was emplied, and the winner said be could eat a tozen more. -There is the authority of the editor of the San Francisco christian Advances for the charge that no pure California wine is put on the market. He believes that abliteration is the invariable rule. Some of the vineyard men retort that he is a realiest familier.

-Dio Lewis declares that a journey through lows has convinced him of the failure of the prohibitory liquor law in that State He to not no difficulty in getting into barrooms, and there seemed to be no less drankenness than in other parts of the country, —Bishop Lyman of North Carolina takes exception to the statement of Dr. Thompson, Bishop of

Mississippi, that negro rectors are not desirable in the Protestant Episcopal Church through the South He says that fen blacks are in his State satisfactorily inincongregations of their own color, and he would not like to see any other system tried. -Witley Court, and the great Worcestershire property of Lord Budley, where the Prince and Princess of Wales have lately been on a visit, was

cought from Lord Poley for nearly \$4,000,000 for Lord Bey during his minority. There have been years which Lord Dudley's meame has exceeded \$4,000,000--The books printed in the South during the war are now in demand among collectors. One of these was a spelling look printed on commer, walf paper. Another, more ambitious, was illustrated with

the old trade cuts found in newspaper offices, producing a comical effect. Upon the title page is the legends.

Printed in the feach year of the way of independence. -The University of Pennsylvania has The University of Pennsylvania has started a "department of physical culture" for J W White, who will preside over it, states that his duties will be to examine each student, note wherein he needs physical development, and recommend the proper medic of exercise to induce it. If his one's is with, the retwing machine or boat is advised, if the cheek is this, parallel bars are in order. The ordinary trainer generally ricks out for the boat a man who does not need it.

De Thomas in the addisonance is the content of the cheek in the content of the content of

-Dr. Thomas, in his address to the gradu-Dr. Thomas, in his arbitross to the graditating class of the Training School of Surses and test the demand had not yet been most, even the also of Survey York not being half supplied with trustwelling and fittelling at nurses. The reliable downers were to be large smouth. According to the Physics and August, 284 calls for private nurses and of demand for trained women to assume positions in in-cliniform, were decided last year. The nurses clearer fitting, or the week.

The Atlantin Computation of the large states or the second

-The Atlanta Constitution (Dent.) severey criticises Mr. Cabic's article in the Japuary Cent. ly criticises Mr. Cable's arricle in the January Centucy. It describes him as "a muschievous element in the negro problem" and charges him with a confirmed negro mans." It says that he has only a technical right to sawak for the south, that he is entirely at of sympathy with the great body of southern people, and that, instead of representing the advanced imaging or the Southern community. 'he spenks for a false theory from which the South is moving away, day after day, toward which no force can compel her."

-The London Land Agents' Record says: The London Land Agents' Record says:

'I have not heard what rent bord Rossbery pays for Landowne House, but I should imagine not least from £2,000 a year, which I am told was the rent paid by Lord Palmerston for Cambridge House. The Duke of Abercorn is understood to have paid £1,000, and subsequently £2,000, for Chesterfield House. I imagine that these are the highest rentals which have been paid in London by the year. The highest weekly rent I know of was paid by Louis Philippe's widow for Chancellor House, Tunbridge Wells 50 gumess a week, and the Duke of Abercon paid 48 guiness for the same house."

The one absorbing passion of the Mare-

-The one absorbing passion of the Mar-—The one absorbing passion of the Mar-quis of Salisbury—or rather of his brilliant wife, the daughter of the late eminent Judge, Bar in Alderson, who directs him—is to stand in history as First Minister of England, he it for ever so abort a time. Some years since, when Cook was editor of the Starting Review. Mr. Louis J Jennings, exeditor of the New York Times, oall-ing on him at his chambers in the Albany, met coming attacky in deep monorphic and weening hitters. Page ing on him as its chambers in the Albany, hist coming out a lady in deep mourning and weeping bitterly. "Do you know who that was?" asked Cook. "That is the wife of the new Marquis of Salisbury, and she is weeping because she says Hob's chance of being Premier is broken by his being lifted to the House of Lords."

-Dr. Guernsey, in an article on faith cure, in the Medical Times, vites a case in which will power appears to have successfully supplied the place of faith.

Among the parishioners of the Rev. Dr. Taylor of New
Haven was an invalid lady, who finally took to her bed. where she continued to receive her pastor's visits. One bitter cold night she sent for him to console her dying moments and declared herself ready to depart in peace.

"If it is his will," sho said, "that I shall go to fell, I can still say. Thy will be done." The physician who was present became a little impatient. "Weil," said he,
"if that is God's will, and both you and your family are onciled to it. I do not know that I ought to object." n a moment the woman was on her feet shouting. " ? won't die and I wou't go to hell!" She afterward anjoyed comfortable health for years.